

BY SHERIFF HARDEN

Q. Why won't you kill me?

A. Because you are a working man like me.

Q. Would you kill these men?

A. No.

Q. Do you believe in Government?

A. I believe in Government that--government that
I like like him--everybody know me.

Q. Who rich men?

A. Who rich men.

Q. Who money?

A. Who.

Q. You don't like Socialism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Communism?

A. No, my mind is the same.

Q. Do you believe in God?

A. No.

Q. Jesus Christ?

A. No.

Q. What do you believe in?

A. The land, the sky, the moon--what I see.

Q. Who make the world?

A. Nobody knows.

Q. Joe, when you shoot tonight you try to kill the
President then what did you do?

A. Nothing. I was in chair. I shot and several
men pushed me in back--touched me when I was going

Q. Who shoot.

Q. When the Policeman and I were on top of you?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you shoot the Policeman or not?

A. No.

Q. Would you shoot to get away?

A. No. Before I shoot you I no shoot him.

Q. Joe, where did you get your money from?

A. From the Post Office here.

Q. Do you work?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of work?

A. Brick layer.

Q. See, are you a Union man?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the number of your Union?

A. Number two.

Q. Joe, how long have you been a Union man?

A. Since I come to this country.

Q. See, you like the Union?

A. No. What is the difference.

Q. Why did you go into the Union?

A. Because if I don't go into Union I don't get no job.

Q. Do you belong to any associations?

A. No, I told you the truth. However I do I tell you.

Q. When did you lay bricks the last time?

A. Two years now and I did.

Q. Why don't you work for two years?

A. Because I can't find no job.

Q. You can't find no job?

A. No.

Q. How much money you make--you have?

A. Two thousand and a half.

Q. Do you have any bank, Joe?

A. I have a little banking--the Trust Company.

Q. What is the name of the bank?

A. The United--Union State . . .

Q. The Union State Trust Company?

A. Yes. I had there before.

Q. Joe, if I tell you you killed the President tonight, what you say to me?

A. I try to kill him.

Q. Are you glad you kill the President tonight?

A. Yes. I try to.

Q. If you shoot somebody else you glad or sorry?

A. Somebody else, I am sorry.

Q. Do you think all the time about killing a President?

A. To change the Government.

Q. Why didn't you kill Hoover?

A. The same thing. The same bunch.

Q. Did you want to kill Hoover?

A. Yes, the same thing. Hoover and Roosevelt--everybody the same.

Q. Did you try to kill Hoover?

A. No, because I wasn't around to have a chance.

Q. Too many felicities?

A. No, I never did try because I had to wait.

Q. When you make up your mind to kill President--
today or last night?

A. When I read the paper yesterday.

Q. Yesterday when you read the paper?

A. Yes. I read the paper before yesterday.

Q. When you seen the paper did you have the pistol or
did you go buy the pistol?

A. I don't remember.

Q. If you don't remember?

A. No.

Q. Would you have the pistol when you read the paper?

A. No.

Q. Where was it? Where was the pistol?

A. In the store. Or home. I don't know. I don't
know whether I buy it the day before or after.

Q. Yes, why did you buy the pistol?

A. To kill the President.

Q. Joe, when you bought the pistol did you look in
the paper to see President was coming and then you buy
pistol?

A. I think that was about--before or after I don't
remember.

Q. In the store where you bought the pistol--was he a
Jew?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him why you bought the pistol?

A. No.

Q. Did he ask you why you bought it?

A. No, he got the money. That's all he wanted.

Q. How much did you pay for it?

A. Eight dollars, he said and I gave it to him.

Q. Yes, when you shot the President tonight, supposing the people get you and killed you--what then?

A. Very well. If they going to kill you what's the use of diving?

Q. Do you hate all rich people?

A. What?

Q. You don't like no rich people?

A. No.

Q. Would you kill the President of a Rail Road?

A. No, what's the use?

Q. You got to kill the Government men?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you kill Hoover tonight if you could?

A. Sure, the same thing.

Q. Yes, if you kill a man you don't care if you die near where you got?

A. No.

Q. You have no soul?

A. No.

Q. No Heaven or Hell?

A. No. I go in the ground.

Q. Was you scared tonight?

A. No, no scared.

Q. What was you going to do--walk away?

A. No, I wasn't going to walk away.

Q. If you killed the President tonight, how you feel in your mind? Happy?

A. Yes. Because I was trying to kill him. I would be happy.

Q. This man--if he was a working man how you feel?

A. I don't want to kill working man working for bread.

Q. You ever been loco--asylum--crazy?

A. No.

Q. In Calabria--your padre, your madre not crazy?

A. No.

Q. Your sisters or brothers?

A. No.

Q. Nobody crazy?

A. No.

Q. Ever see crazy people?

A. No.

Q. Never saw them?

A. No.

Q. Were you ever arrested? In jail?

A. No, never been in jail.

Q. Do you ever read books?

A. No, nothing. I don't believe in nothing.

I don't believe in reading books because I don't

think--I don't like it. I don't believe in no

partidos. I got everything in my mind.

Q. Where did you get the idea you want to kill rich men and kings from?

A. Because rich people make me suffer and made this to me. My father he sent me to school and then made me work.

Q. Joe, the rich man makes you suffer? Since you were how old?

A. Six years old.

Q. Six years old?

A. Yes, since they sent me to work in a big job.

Q. What makes your belly burn?

A. Because when I did this work it hurt me there.

Q. It all spoil my machinery. My stomach--all my insides. Everything inside no good.

Q. All because you worked when you were too young?

A. Doctor say so. My father bring me to doctor.

Q. Doctor told my father it spoil me.

Q. The doctor told your father it would spoil you? That's you?

A. Yes.

Q. What did your father say?

A. He said nothing because he say he have to send me to work.

Q. Your father sent you to work?

A. Yes.

Q. Joe, do you like your father or do you hate him?

Q. You love your father?

A. I don't know much.

Q. He make you work?

A. He didn't have no brains--no--no . . .

Q. No education--no school?

A. No education, no.

Q. Your belly gets bad?

A. All the time.

Q. How many years?

A. Since I am six years old.

Q. Your belly bad?

A. Yes, all the time.

Q. How long the mind tell you to kill kings or presidents?

A. About sixteen or eighteen. Whenever I get big.

Q. You have any friends in Italy that get together and talk about it?

A. No, all in my mind I make it.

Q. You don't talk to nobody?

A. No. All in my mind. This is how they make that mind work.

Q. When you get the ideas you don't tell them-- you don't like lies, do you?

A. No.

Q. You don't talk like that at all?

A. No.

Q. If I tell you, Joe, . . .

A. In Italy, before Mussolini there has been socialism and I never been in there.

Q. You don't like socialism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Fascism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Mussolini?

A. No. I don't like Mussolini.

Q. Would you kill a rich man's child?

A. A rich man?

Q. A rich man's baby?

A. No. I'd kill them.

Q. You just like to kill Presidents?

A. Yes. I just then.

Q. Would you kill a Governor?

A. No.

Q. What Kings?

A. Yes.

Q. What Presidents?

A. Yes.

Q. Emperors?

A. No, I just Kings or President--King or President all the same.

Q. Well, how you feel now I tell you you shot the President?

A. Well, I feel good.

Q. I tell you the President is dead--what you say?

A. What else I say--I got to say nothing.

Q. I tried to kill him.

Q. You are happy?

A. I am happy if he died or if he lived. I tried. If he is not dead that is not my fault.

Q. Supposing all the people down there in the Park should kill you?

A. Kill me? I'm half killed now. No use living now.

Q. What's the use of living?

A. Yes, did you ever have a fight in your life when you was a boy?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever get hurt with a knife?

A. No. Never had a fight.

Q. Did you ever shoot a pistol before?

A. No, no shoot people.

Q. You never shot a pistol before?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. Italy on Christmas.

Q. What did you shoot at--birds or what?

A. No, on Holidays--New Years and Holidays.

Q. For pleasure?

A. Yes, on Holidays.

Q. Now, have you got papers making you a citizen?

A. Yes.

Q. What place you got them?

A. Patterson, New Jersey.

Q. How many years ago?

A. I think it was about '28 or '29. (1928 or 1929)

Q. Did you go before a Judge--a big Judge?

A. Yes, before the Court.

Q. Did he ask you if you liked the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you say?

A. I said Yes, I like the United States.

Q. Did he ask you about the President?

A. No.

Q. Yes, you had twentyfive hundred dollars--two thousand and a half?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you earn it?

A. I was a mason-brick layer. I make houses. Contractor for myself. Make little house.

Q. Did you hire men to work for you?

A. I used to.

Q. Italians?

A. No, Americans. All Americans.

Q. Italian men?

A. Yes.

Q. How much a day you pay them?

A. It depends. I don't remember.

Q. Union wages?

A. Well, union wages you got to pay them. Sure.

Q. How much were they?

A. Fourteen dollars a day.

Q. Fourteen dollars a day? What town?

A. Patterson, and other towns.

Q. What other town?

A. Ridgewood and all places there.

Q. What was meeting you was in with other Italians?

A. No Italians.

Q. What meeting you go to where they make speech--big speech?

A. Tonight?

A. No, in Patterson.

A. No. Local Union.

Q. Do you like the President of the Local Union?

A. Well, he is a man.

Q. You no kill him?

A. No, he is a working man like me.

Q. Joe, when you see President you get mad?

A. No.

Q. You just kill them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever try to kill a President before?

A. Well, I never had a chance.

Q. What do you want me to do now with you?

A. Well, no matter.

Q. Joe, if your belly is all right--the doctor make you all right--you drink and eat and no pain--would you hate Presidents?

A. No, if I don't suffer in my body no body no more.

Q. Well, if I am going to tell you I will turn you loose tonight--if I turn you loose and your belly hurts you and you get chance you kill President tomorrow?

A. Well the time my belly hurts me.

Q. All the time his belly hurts him and he is going to kill him. If your belly get better?

A. I wouldn't bother then.

Q. Well, when you eat food and water.

A. I eat--anything I eat.

Q. Makes you suffer?

A. Yes, makes me pain.

Q. Joe, when do you--Joe how many times do you eat at restaurants?

A. About two times.

Q. Where you eat--where is restaurant?

Q. The fifteen cent place.

A. Murphy's.

Q. Yes. By the Post Office.

Q. By the new Post Office?

A. Sometimes there and sometimes other place.

Q. What you eat?

A. Any kind they have.

Q. Soup?

A. Anything they have.

Q. Meat?

A. Yes.

Q. What that's bad?

A. Everything's bad.

Q. When your belly had that makes you want to kill
President?

A. Yes.

Q. Did your belly hurt you tonight in the Park?

A. Yes. It hurts all the time.

Q. Your belly hurt when you shot the President tonight?

A. Yes.

Q. Was your brain mad?

A. Certainly.

Q. You wasn't scared of all these people?

A. No. Why? I'm half dead now. That's the way of
living. I'm half dead from capitalists.

Q. You know the President has got children?

A. Yes. He's a good man but he is President.

Q. You like the President's children to see their papa
dead? Their papa?

A. I don't want to, no. They wouldn't care for me--

Capitalists wouldn't care for me.

Q. Would you kill the President's children?

A. No.

Q. You wouldn't kill their children?

A. No.

Q. Do you know Henry Ford?

A. Yes.

Q. A rich man?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you kill him?

A. No.

Q. Would you kill a banker? A rich banker?

A. No, no, no.

Q. Now, if the President was here tonight what would you do?

A. Nothing.

Q. Why do you come here?

A. I come here for I have to. I was figuring to go to Washington.

Q. Why?

A. I was figuring to go to Washington to kill President.

Q. To kill him there?

A. Yes.

Q. Why didn't you?

A. Because I couldn't go there. Too much in the world. I wanted to stay a couple of months here.

Q. Then you read the papers?

A. Yes. Then I thought I would take a chance here.

Q. In the end you think that--that you will kill him?

A. Yes.

Q. Lying in the bed?

A. Yes.

Q. When you go there with the gun and wait there?

A. Yes.

Q. You know he is not President?

A. Yes, he is.

A. No.

A. Who is elect. That is President.

Q. No. Well, if you go to Washington--listen, this man is President Hoover and that man is President Roosevelt--you kill all of them?

A. I try to all.

Q. You don't like Presidents?

A. No.

Q. The States attorney--Grande Nombre here--he tells you what you say now if you tell it in Court the Jury may hang you--they may hang you--is that all you say?

A. I know. I will talk there the same thing.

Q. Will the same thing in Court?

A. Yes, all the same.

Q. You say that in the Court?

A. Yes.

Q. When the Jury say to me . . . "You say that?"

A. Yes, I say it.

Q. Then they say "Sheriff, you hang him".

A. Sure.

Q. That all right?

A. Sure, what's the use of living?

BY MR. CHARLES MCKEAD, COUNTY SOLICITOR:

Q. Where was first place you worked?

A. In Italy, in the ground. My father had a farm.

Q. What is the name of the town?

A. Barrouanne.

Q. How much do you go to school?

A. I never been.

Q. Who maestro?

A. I get started going to school and my father wasn't
able and I had five years. My father was over there. I
was six months in school. My father come and take me out
like this and say "You don't need no school". "You need
the work", he take me out of school. My father want to
finish his school the trouble--he send me to school and
I can't have this trouble. Government.

Q. You into government?

A. Yes.

Q. How often you come here. When do you go to school no more?

A. No, I don't see it. I tried but it was hard to learn.

Q. You are a brick layer?

A. Yes.

Q. When you make an arch--an arch like that out of brick--
how do you do it?

A. I mark it.

Q. How do you know?

A. Because I learn.

Q. How often because you go to school?

A. No, just on the work.

Q. You measure iron here do the top and then you mark that?
do the have wood. do follow the wood.

Q. Yes, are you a contractor?

A. Once in a while, a little contract.

Q. Do you take a pencil and draw your own house--pictures?

A. Yes, sure. I figure it out myself.

Q. You can make that out--your own house?

A. Yes. Everything in my trade.

Q. You figure it out--you can figure?

A. No, no much figuring. I learn just a little figuring.

Q. How you mad because you didn't have school?

A. Yes.

Q. How you had school then you wouldn't kill President?

A. No. It would be well. I wouldn't have this kind of sickness.

Q. How did you learn brick laying?

A. I learned it in Italy and after here.

Q. How were apprentice?

A. Not here. In Italy.

Q. Did you ever have a girl here?

A. No. Never had.

Q. How you like girls?

A. No.

Q. How you marry?

A. No.

Q. How you don't want wife?

A. No, I like the wife but since all the time there is war all the time. I can't well.

Q. How you, if I tell you this morning--you will be good friends--

if I tell you "Don't kill the President tonight", what you tell me?

A. If you tell me that I'll--I can't tell you. I wouldn't say that for nobody.

Q. How you tell me that you will kill him?

A. No.

Q. How you tell me that tomorrow for good you try to kill more

Q. Presidents?

A. Sure.

Q. If they are out of office, you will kill Presidents?

A. Yes, Presidents.

Q. However he is out next month--he is no more President.

A. No, he is out.

Q. BY MR. MOAKHEAD:

Q. What boat did you come here on?

A. The Martha Washington.

Q. What year?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. What did you do after you landed--what was your first job?

A. Brick layer.

Q. Where?

A. Patterson.

Q. You have lived in Patterson ever since?

A. Except once in a while for jobs I was doing.

Q. BY MR. HARRIS:

Q. When you was six years old your belly was bad?

A. Yes.

Q. What year did you come here?

A. The Martha Washington.

Q. What year?

A. Twenty-three coming here.

Q. You suffered all the time?

A. Yes.

Q. From the time you were six to twenty-three what were you doing for a living?

A. I was a brick layer.

Q. All the time?

A. Yes.

Q. Joe, did you ask a man to go to work here? Did you try to get brick laying here?

A. No.

Q. Why?

A. Because I was sick. I was wanting to get to go back to work up there. I was here two or three months. I can't stand the cold weather.

Q. Every day you hate the President?

A. Yes.

Q. Every day you want to kill the President?

A. No, not ever day. Not every day.

Q. Joe, what big Contractor in Patterson do you know?

A. Several.

Q. Who. Name one.

A. La Mara.

Q. Any other one?

A. Fox & Company.

Q. When did you work for Fox & Company?

A. Six years ago. About four months and then they make new fabric--big building and I work for John Fox and Company.

Q. Did you put your card in the Union here?

A. No. I no longer pay dues in Union.

Q. How long since you have paid your dues?

A. About one and a half year.

Q. You no pay dues for one and a half year?

A. No.

Q. Do you go to California?

A. Yes, last year.

Q. Did you know President Hoover was in California when you was there?

A. No, I didn't know it.

Q. If he was there when you was there you would kill him?

A. Yes, if I had a chance.

Q. Tonight when you shot, he was sitting there and I was sitting here. You didn't think you might miss him and shoot somebody else?

A. I wanted to shoot him.

Q. You didn't think?

A. No, I was shooting him.

Q. You didn't think about that?

A. No. I was on a chair and the chair moved. I was standing in front of chair and they moved me in back. You can't know who.

Q. Yes, one man--you say to one man that if you don't kill the President tonight your friends kill you tomorrow. You say that?

A. What?

Q. You say your friends kill you tomorrow? You think that?

A. No.

Q. You don't tell no man that?

A. No.

Q. Some more Italian friends that know you kill the President?

A. You mean crowd of people in Park?

A. No. Your crowd.

A. No, I don't belong to them. No party.

Q. Yes, I am going away. You understand that when you talk

Q. Tell me and you tell me about yourself that maybe I will
go into Court and the Big Judge, he ask me what Joe
said and I tell him Joe said "I want to kill the President--
shoot the pistol. "Yes, I kill President--I tried. I want to
kill him because I hate Government. If he didn't I am sorry,
sorry I didn't kill him. So if I kill him I am glad". Then
I say to you if you tell me that maybe I have to go in the
Court and remember what you say. You say "I don't care".
A. No, I don't care. I am half dead. What is the use
of living? The use of living. I'm half dead now because
of the capitalists they make me this way.

Q. You don't believe in God?
A. No.

Q. But you tell the truth?

A. Yes. I don't believe in God because I see lots of
things I see in my mind--everything wrong--somebody
trying to kill and steal and everything wrong. I figure
no God--no nothing. Only air and land. I feel to myself
that. If there was a God here--why I suffer all the time,
everything wrong.

Q. Is your father a Catholic?

A. Yes.

Q. Your mother?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you a Catholic?

A. No. I wasn't in a Church. We used to go some of the
time. When I was young boy I go to Church with my father.
I go for fun.

Q. You remember I told you if you tell me you kill

the President or you kill somebody that I tell the Court and maybe they tell me to hang you--you want to tell me anyhow?

A. Yes, I know that.

Q. If you go into Court you tell the same thing you tell here?

A. The same thing I told you.

Q. You tell them anyhow?

A. Yes, I tell them everything--I tell them everything I know--I tell anything.

Q. You don't like?

A. No, what's the use? I'm going to tell them.

Q. You don't like liars?

A. No, I tell you what I believe, I don't like no liars or no nothing.

Q. You don't like liars?

A. No.

Q. You wouldn't tell a story?

A. No, I tell the truth. That's all. I tell just the truth.

Q. Now, Joe, I'm going to leave you. Now, are you sorry you tried to kill the President?

A. No, no sorry. Because I suffer all the time from the stomach.

Q. So if you shot other people tonight, what do you say?

A. I am sorry I no want to hurt them.

Q. You still shoot some people?

A. I know 'em.

Q. Are you sorry?

A. No, no sorry.

Q. Is the forty-five dollars you had in your pocket--
is that all you got?

A. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. How much you got in the Post Office?

A. Fifty Dollars.

Q. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. How long were you going to stay in Miami?

A. It won't be long.

Q. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. How much did you lose on the dog?

A. Two hundred dollars.

Q. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. When did you lose that?

A. This season.

Q. Do you go every night?

A. No.

Q. Do you go to the name place?

A. No. I go out two or three times. No more.

Q. There is no such place as this address.

Q. If you get everything over there, will you the place--

point where you find it.

Q. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. If I put you in a car will you take me to the place?

A. Yes. I do go away. You do have to look me. No use,

I am safe. What's the use to go away? I do like to go
away.

A. Yes.

A. Yes.

A. Just think one minute.

A. Yes, you stay all night if you want to.

A. Do you remember whether you bought pistol...

A. Yes, I remember it.

A. After you read the paper or before?

A. No, because I was figuring to go to Washington--
straight to Washington to kill Hoover before Hoover go
out.

A. When was thinking of going to Washington to kill
Hoover?

A. Yes.

A. When? What day?

A. About two or three days ago. Three days ago.

A. I think I will kill him was why I buy it. I don't know the day.

A. When's tell you the day because I don't want to tell lie.

A. I don't remember the day. The man may know.

A. Two or three days ago?

A. I was figuring to go to Washington and after that I
was at the dock and the boy said "Paper" and "President
Roosevelt coming to Miami", and I was figuring on going
to Washington--planning a trip to Washington, and I think
"what is the difference", I don't belong to any bunch
or party. It is all in my mind.

A. When you bought the pistol to kill Hoover with and then
you go to dock and see where Roosevelt is coming?

A. Yes, The same thing.

A. When had the pistol at home, then?

A. Yes.

A. You bought the pistol and thought you go to Washington?

Q Yes.

Q Did you kill Hoover?

A Yes.

Q And then you read the paper and Roosevelt came to you?

A Where? What's the time?

Q How long you work in three years how much work you do?

A I don't know. I can't tell you.

Q Did you come here last winter?

A Yes, from California here.

Q Did you work in California?

A Yes, but not there.

Q Did you ever before you came to California?

A Yes.

Q How long time you work?

A I don't know. I can't remember because I don't know the time.

Q How long three years ago?

A I don't know. I was before I was in California. I don't know what is for last and when to California. The doctor said he might be able to get well, but I don't know. I got some sickness.

Q Did you keep it in a bank in the first place?

A Yes, I don't know.

Q Did you have it in a bank in California?

A Yes, I don't know. The United States Bank in California. I don't know. I have little bit in first office.

Q Did you have it?

SWORE STATEMENT OF

JOSEPH ZALCARA

MIAMI, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

February 16th, A. D. 1933

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	

February 23, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

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&
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FEB 28 1933

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FEB 27 1933 P.M.

RECEIVED

NATHAN
Duc. Div.

FILE

Dear Sir:

In accordance with telephonic instructions of Assistant Director Harold Nathan, I interviewed John M. DiSilvestro, attorney-at-law, with offices at 2404 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. DiSilvestro is Supreme Venerable of an organization known as the Sons of Italy. He informed that he has received information indicating that Guiseppe Zangara was in Philadelphia about one year ago hanging around 8th & Christian Streets. This information was obtained by DiSilvestro from G. Cangemi, 811 South 8th Street. His informant alleged that Zangara was seen in Germantown last year and made speeches denouncing DiSilvestro and Judge Alessandroni. I might state that Judge Alessandroni is a Municipal Court Judge.

According to DiSilvestro two or three persons mentioned to him the name of Angelo Gaspari, who saw Zangara in Philadelphia and worked with him on the same job. Gaspari resides at 5848 Morton Street. He is a brick layer and was working for Antonio DiRocco, contractor, Philadelphia. At the time that Zangara was employed for DiRocco he was building a wall at Chew and High Streets, Philadelphia. Gaspari said Zangara came from New York with two other brick-layers and the three of them went to work in office clothes and well shined shoes. They used no over-alls but wore aprons. According to DiSilvestro they had no time for anyone and they were alleged to have stolen from a church in New York City certain silver and gold relics, which relics were left in a pawn shop when the owner of the pawn shop became suspicious. DiSilvestro classified the three as anarchists, who will steal anything to assist them in their work. Zangara and the two other men, whose names DiSilvestro does not know, were employed by DiRocco only four days, from February 26th to March 1st 1932. DiSilvestro is inclined to believe they may have committed some jobs while in Philadelphia.

The day before yesterday Mr. DiSilvestro sent for DiRocco, who read names from the time sheet records kept by him and at that time Gaspari was in DiSilvestro's office. DiRocco recognized Gaspari. It was noted by DiSilvestro that DiRocco did not have Zangara's name in his time book.

COPIES DESTROYED

161 AUG 17 1944

Handwritten notes:
2/27/33
Dr

Director:

-2-

February 23, 1933.

Mr. DiSilvestro is of the opinion that DiRocco was afraid to give Zangara's name because DiRocco may be fearful of bodily injury. DiRocco claimed at that time to remember three men, who wore good sporting clothes, and he asked the men about their working in good clothes. He claims that one of the men was named Bruno. Bruno is described as being stout, height about 5 feet 4 inches, dark brown hair. Mr. DiSilvestro's informant, Gaspari, said that Zangara worked on this contracting job. Mr. DiSilvestro noted that DiRocco did not have the name of another person, viz: Antonio Margherita on his time sheet list, although Margherita was employed by DiRocco. DiSilvestro cannot understand why Margherita's name is not on DiRocco's list. He assumes that Margherita's and Zangara's name may have been on the same sheet, and DiRocco may have removed this sheet. He said that DiRocco and Gaspari do not remember M. DiCristoforo, whose name was in the time book; D. Della Gallo, D. Della Porta and Tony Rozano, although the names were included in the time book.

Mr. DiSilvestro also mentioned a young man, who recently heard a conversation in the railway station at Newark, N.J., while drinking a coca cola, which conversation was in Italian between two men, and during the course of which the name of the Supreme Venerable was mentioned, and when the men parted one of them said "I will see you in Florida." This young man told the story to Judge Alessandrini, whom DiSilvestro suggested I talk to. He mentioned the newspaper L'Adunata dei Refarattari, a weekly anarchist publication printed in Newark. He exhibited a copy of the February 13th issue and told me that since he has not seen previous copies of the publication no doubt it is a new paper. He claimed that there is a possibility that the publishers of this paper were behind some of the anarchist and communist movements.

Mr. DiSilvestro has a report from the Pennsylvania State Police, who give the name of a notorious anarchist at Jessup, Pa. The aforementioned publication contains two notes in Italian of anarchist meetings to be held at Jessup. He also mentioned the communist paper La Stamba Libera published in New York City. He discussed briefly the previous bombing of his home in 1927. He mentioned that the La Stamba Libera was very indecent in its references about DiSilvestro after the bombing of his home on January 27th last. DiSilvestro said that the paper did not comment after the recent attack on President-Elect Roosevelt's life and he assumed that the editors of the paper were afraid to comment because of President Elect Roosevelt's close relationship to the American people.

DiSilvestro said that he had information in 1927 that Augusto Ballanca is the Agent for the Amalgamated Union, which is against the Sons of Italy. The Amalgamated Union is a communistic organization and was directing the work of special gangs, who put explosives here and there.

Mr. DiSilvestro discussed briefly radical and anarchist organizations, whom he claims are divided up into many groups, all of them being against the Government. He is of the opinion that Zangara may have had something to do with the bombing of his home. He mentioned the names of anarchists, who were interested in the publication L' Adunata dei Refarattari, as follows:

Armando,
Borghi
Caparole

These parties are working in Newark and surrounding places. He also mentioned the name of Carlo Tresca, who published in New York City L' Monretello, which paper was discontinued. Tresca left New York, going to California. DiSilvestro heard that Tresca was coming from California to New York City prior to the time that DiSilvestro's home was bombed and after the bombing Tresca did not make the trip. DiSilvestro thinks it would be interesting to find out why Tresca failed to make the trip. DiSilvestro said he is sailing for Italy Saturday to visit his children in Florence. He said that friends had told him, according to newspaper despatches, Zangara was not known in Italy, which would indicate that possibly Zangara is using a fictitious name. He believes that Zangara and the two brick-layers, who accompanied him to Philadelphia, had something to do with the Easton, Pa. bombing, and the bombing of Mr. DiSilvestro's home. He claims that the bomb used in the Easton, Pa. bombing, at which time Postal employees were killed, was made on 8th Street in Philadelphia, and Zangara, as mentioned heretofore, was seen on 8th Street last year. Mr. DiSilvestro believes without a question of doubt Zangara did not make the attempt on President Elect Roosevelt's life alone but had associates. He also mentioned that DiRocco, during the aforementioned conversation, said that Bruno was brought to him by one Luigi Balente. Mr. DiSilvestro was making notes of this conversation and when DiRocco noticed that DiSilvestro was taking notes and when DiSilvestro asked for Balente's address, DiRocco said that this information was not correct. He said that DiRocco is a good man but is fearful that his house may be bombed. He suggested that I see Reverend Father Neporte, who brought Gaspari to DiSilvestro. Father Neporte has a large acquaintance and might be of some assistance. He lives in Germantown.

Director:

-4-

February 23, 1933.

It is possible that Antonio Mezzanotte may be involved in anarchist activities and DiSilvestro thought it might be well to investigate him. He also lives in Germantown.

DiSilvestro mentioned one Gebbia, formerly a member of the Sons of Italy, who has discontinued membership. He said that Gebbia is not a radical; that after the 1927 bombing of DiSilvestro's home Gebbia gave DiSilvestro a story of all explosions in Pennsylvania. He furnished some valuable information. He thought that Gebbia might have further information relative to the activities of Zangara and others and data pertaining to bombings. He suggested that Gebbia not be approached now. Gebbia furnished the name of Alfredo Moriconi, general organizer of Amalgamated Unions, who goes around New York City. He informed that one DeLuca transmits orders from Bellanca on bombings, and other matters and is involved with the other persons interested in bombings.

DiSilvestro said that he was going to Washington today but did not believe he would have time to stop in to see you.

Very truly yours,



R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

RGH:AG.

MAILS

62-27219-28 February 25, 1933.

**RECORDED
FEB 28 1933**

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your communication of February 23rd, setting forth the details of your conference with Mr. John M. DiSilvestro.

The Bureau is of the opinion that it would be well for you to interview Judge Alessandrini [redacted] as suggested by DiSilvestro, as possibly possessing information of value.

b7c

Please conduct these interviews promptly, reporting the result thereof to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Director.

see 61-105-406

FEB 25 1933
MAILS

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161 AUG 17 1964

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Clegg.....

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

JJE:LBS

February 17, 1933.

9. W

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In accordance with telephonic authorization from Mr. Tolson this afternoon, [redacted] photographer for the Washington Herald, was permitted to make a photograph of the technical employee searching his files in connection with the print received by the Bureau in the case of Joseph Zangara. [redacted] explained that this photograph was to be used with a series of pictures relating to Zangara's attempt to assassinate President-elect Roosevelt.

Respectfully,

John J. Edwards
John J. Edwards.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FEB 28 1933

62-2877-29	
FEB 27 1933 P.M.	
CLEGG	FILE

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93
W

VEH:GAJ

February 28, 1933.

62-28219-30

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED
MAR 2 - 1933

Dear Sir:

As of possible interest to you in connection with the activities of Giuseppe Zangara, who recently attempted to assassinate the President-elect at Miami, Florida, there is enclosed herewith copy of an anonymous letter addressed to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and mailed at St. Paul, Minnesota, February 18, 1933.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 326774.

ms

[Handwritten signature]

FEB 28 1933

From

Assistant Attorney General Dodds

To

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

Official Indicated Below by Check Mark

MEMORANDUM

*For your information.
Parrish*

- The Attorney General.....
- The Solicitor General.....
- The Assistant to the Atty. Gen., O'Brian.....
- Assistant Attorney General Richardson.....
- Assistant Attorney General Sisson.....
- Assistant Attorney General Youngquist.....
- Assistant Attorney General Rugg.....
- Assistant Attorney General St. Lewis.....
- Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation.....
- Mr. Bates, Dir. Bureau of Prisons.....
- Division of Accounts.....
- The Chief Clerk.....
- The Appointment Clerk.....
- Division of Supplies.....
- Mail and Files.....
- Mr. Finch.....
- Mr. Ridgely.....
- Mr. Parrish.....
- Mr. Wixson.....
- Mr. Fisher.....
- Mr. Ramsey *Land*.....
- Mr. Wharton *Edwards*.....
- Mr. Harness *at*.....
- Miss Brookley *mt*.....

RECORDED

MAR 2 - 1963

62-29219-30

MAR 1963

Handwritten initials and stamps

COPY

GAJ

Louis Gleckman St Paul Minn underworld character,
 racketeer, licker runner, etc. was in Florida at the
 time of the attack on President elect Roosevelt. If
 it was intended to kill Cermak for activities against
 Chicago underworld why not find out what he was doing
 in Florida

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
 ✓
 ✓
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RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

MAR 2 - 1933

62-29219-30

MAR 2 1933

Handwritten signature and initials over the stamp:
 M. W. ...
 ...

Handwritten notes at the bottom right:
 M. W. ...
 ...
 4/28/33

VHE:EM

March 1, 1933.

62-28219-31

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 8 - 1933

Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief,
Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith copy of a letter, dated February 27, 1933, from Mr. R. B. Crossland, Editor of The Hornet, 1207 Realty Board Building, Miami, Florida, furnishing information which he has collected with reference to the attempt to assassinate the President-elect at Miami and indicating that Guiseppe Zangara was not alone in this attempt.

In acknowledging Mr. Crossland's letter, I have advised him of this reference and of the fact that your Division is in charge of this inquiry.

Very truly yours,

Director,

Encl. #326556

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAR 1 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ms

th

YEH:EM

62-28219-31

March 1, 1933.

RECORDED

MAR 8 - 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

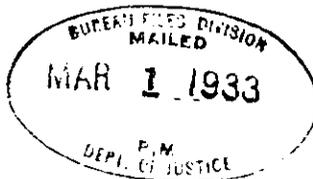
For your information, there is enclosed copy of a letter, dated February 27th, which has been received in the Bureau from Mr. E. B. Crossland, Editor of The Hornet, a weekly paper in Miami, Florida, the letter referring to information which Mr. Crossland has collected concerning the attempt to assassinate the President-elect at Miami. It will be noted that Mr. Crossland is of the opinion that Guiseppe Zangara was not alone in his attempt and that apparently he was accompanied by another individual of similar appearance.

I have forwarded copy of this letter to Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, and the Bureau will take no other action in connection therewith.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #326557



VER:EM

March 1, 1933.

62-28219-31

RECORDED
MAR 3 - 1933

Mr. R. B. Crossland,
1207 Realty Board Building,
Miami, Florida.

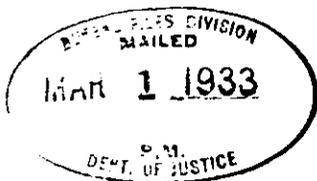
Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your communication of February 27, 1933, containing information which you have collected concerning the attempt to assassinate the President-elect at Miami. I am quite sure that your information will prove of interest to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, which service is conducting the investigation of this matter. I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter immediately to Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service Division for his information and appropriate attention.

I desire to thank you for your interest in forwarding this information.

Very truly yours,

Director.



MIAMI FLA,
FEBRUARY 2,
1933.

(FOR REFERENCE TO S.S.)

CHIEF OF
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON D.C.

DEAR SIR;

PLEASE DO NOT CLASSIFY ME AS AN ALARMIST OR A CRANK
LETTER WRITER AND PLEASE ACCEPT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION
FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

I HAVE JUST FINISHED PREPARING THE STORY OF THE ATTEM-
PTED ASSASSINATION OF MR. ROOSEVELT FOR TRUE DETECTIVE
MYSTERIES MAGAZINE AND DURING THE COURSE OF PREPARATION OF
THE STORY, HAVE INTERVIEWED MRS. M. F. CROSS AND MRS. WILLIS D.
McCORARY SEVERAL TIMES. MRS. CROSS IS THE WOMAN CREDITED WITH
DIVERTING ZANGARA'S AIM AND MRS. McCORARY WITNESSED THE ATTEMPT.

THE SECRET SERVICE IS DOUBTLESS FAMILIAR WITH THE
DESCRIPTION GIVEN BY THESE TWO WOMEN, OF THE SHOOTING AND
EVENTS LEADING UP TO IT. AFTER HEARING THEIR STORIES AND
COUPLING UP SUBSEQUENT HAPPENINGS I THINK I CAN MAKE MY POINT
CLEAR BY A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

MRS. CROSS EMPHATICALLY AVERS THAT ZANGARA WAS ACCOMPANIED
BY ANOTHER MAN ALMOST IDENTICAL IN SIZE AND BEARING OTHER
SIMILAR FEATURES TO ZANGARA. SHE SAYS HIS HAIR WAS A SHADE
LIGHTER AND THAT SHE THINKS HE WAS AN ITALIAN. SHE SAYS THE TWO
MEN ARRIVED AT THE PARK NEARLY TWO HOURS BEFORE MR. ROOSEVELT
AND ATTEMPTED TO PUSH AHEAD THE SPACE WHERE THE CAR WAS
SCHEDULED TO STOP. BOTH MRS. CROSS AND MRS. McCORARY SAY THE TWO
MEN WHISPERED ALMOST CONTINUALLY DURING THE TWO HOURS AND THAT
THE SECOND MAN CARRIED A CHEAP CAMERA OR KODAK. MRS. McCORARY'S
HUSBAND IS ONE OF THE FEW PHOTOGRAPHERS LISTED IN WHO'S WHO, AND
SHE SAYS SHE NATURALLY SURVEYED THE CAMERA CAREFULLY. DURING THE
ATTEMPTS OF THE TWO MEN TO PUSH AHEAD OF THE WOMEN, THE WOMEN
BECAME RESENTFUL, CONSEQUENTLY PAYING MORE ATTENTION TO THE TWO
MEN THAT THEY WOULD HAVE UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS. WHEN ZANGARA
STARTED SHOOTING, MRS. McCORARY SAYS SHE INSTANTLY THOUGHT OF THE
OTHER MAN WHO HAD BEEN THERE JUST A MOMENT BEFORE AND TURNED TO
SEE WHETHER HE, TOO WOULD START SHOOTING. SHE SAYS HE WAS GONE.
THESE TWO WOMEN SEEM POSITIVE THAT ZANGARA WAS ACCOMPANIED BY
ANOTHER MAN. ALL OF THIS IS DOUBTLESS KNOWN BY THE SECRET
SERVICE BUT--

I WAS IN THE PARK WHEN THE SHOOTING OCCURRED, BUT NOT NEAR
ENOUGH TO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT HAD HAPPENED. BEFORE I COULD GET
TO THE FRONT IT WAS ALL OVER. AS I OWN AND PUBLISH A WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER I WAS INTERESTED IN PROCURING ALL POSSIBLE DETAILS
AND STARTED WORKING ON THE STORY AT ONCE. I WENT IMMEDIATELY TO
THE COUNTY JAIL UPON LEARNING THAT THE MAN WHO DID THE SHOOTING
HAD BEEN TAKEN THERE. I DID NOT KNOW AT THAT TIME THAT HE WAS AN
ITALIAN.

3-1-33
ack. Moran
W.H.
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
161 AUG 17 1964

MAR 8 - 1933

62-28219-31	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 2 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Div. One	FILE

WHEN I ARRIVED AT THE JAIL IN THE COURTHOUSE I MET MY BUSINESS MANAGER AND ONE OF MY REPORTERS IN THE LOBBY. THEY HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO PROCURE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GUNMAN. NONE OF US KNEW THAT HE WAS AN ITALIAN AND WE STOOD THERE TALKING THINGS OVER TRYING TO FIGURE A WAY TO PROCURE THE INTERVIEW.

WHILE WE STOOD THERE TALKING I NOTICED A MAN HOVERING AROUND AND NOW AS I RECALL EVENTS HE WAS EXTREMELY NERVOUS. HE TALKED FOR TWO OR THREE MINUTES AND HE KEPT EDGING CLOSER. I ATTACHED NO SIGNIFICANCE TO THE ACT NOR DID I THINK ANYTHING UNUSUAL WHEN HE FINALLY APPROACHED US AND SAID,

"IS ROOSEVELT GOING TO GET ON THE TRAIN HERE?"

THE TRAIN WAS IMMEDIATELY ACROSS THE STREET AND SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS WERE ON THE COURTHOUSE STEPS WAITING FOR A GLIMPSE OF MR. ROOSEVELT AS HE BOARDED IT.

I ANSWERED THE MAN,

"I DO NOT KNOW. I UNDERSTAND HE IS AT THE HOSPITAL NOW".

"WHAT HOSPITAL" HE ASKED JERKILY.

"THE JACKSON MEMORIAL I UNDERSTAND", I ANSWERED HIM IMPATIENTLY BECAUSE I WANTED TO TRY TO FIGURE OUT SOME WAY TO GET MY INTERVIEW.

"WHERE'S THAT", HE PERSISTED.

"OVER NORTHWEST", I ANSWERED HAVING MY HAND IN A GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

HE DIDN'T EVEN THANK ME FOR THE INFORMATION AND I FORGOT THE INCIDENT FOR THE TIME BEING.

WHEN I INTERVIEWED MRS. COSS AND MRS. MCCRARY AND HEARD THEIR STORY THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE THING STRUCK ME AS BEING MORE THAN A COINCIDENCE. THE MAN FITTED THEIR DESCRIPTIONS TO THE LETTER. HE WAS ALMOST THE SAME SIZE AS ZANGARA. HE WORE A BLUE COAT AND WHITE STRIPED TROUSERS. HE ALSO WORE A PAIR OF WHITE AND TAN SPORT SHOES AND HIS HANDS WERE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE FOR A MAN OF HIS SIZE. HE NEEDED A HAIR-CUT BECAUSE I REMEMBER NOTICING THE BACK OF HIS HEAD AS HE HURRIED AWAY AFTER I HAD POINTED TOWARD THE HOSPITAL.

HE MAY HAVE BEEN, MERELY, A CURIOUS SPECTATOR AND ENTIRELY INNOCENT OF ANY CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR, BUT THE COINCIDENCE HAS WORRIED ME.

IF HE WAS CONNECTED WITH ZANGARA, HE MAY MAKE A FURTHER ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT THE THING WHICH FAILED HERE. SHOULD HE HAVE COME TO WASHINGTON HE WILL NATURALLY HAVE TO CHANGE HIS CLOTHING ON ACCOUNT OF THE CLIMATE AND I AM SUREY I DID NOT OBTAIN A BETTER DESCRIPTION OF HIM. HE WOULD BE EASY TO SPOT IN A CROWD ON ACCOUNT OF HIS SIZE, COMPLEXION, HANDS AND NEED OF A HAIR-CUT. IF IT IS THE SAME MAN AND HE DOES ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT THE PLOT IT IS POSSIBLE HE MAY STILL CARRY THE CAMERA OR KODAK,--WHICH COULD CONCEAL A GUN--

I AM VERY RELUCTANT TO MAIL THIS LETTER FOR FEAR OF BEING LISTED AS A CRANK OR AN ALARMIST OR THAT I MAY BE LOOKED UPON AS ATTEMPTING TO TELL THE SECRET SERVICE THEIR BUSINESS---BUT I AM JUST LIKE A LOT OF OTHERS, I AM ZEALOUS ABOUT THE SAFETY OF MR. ROOSEVELT AND AM CONVINCED THAT ZANGARA WAS NOT ACTING ALONE.

TRUSTING YOU WILL ACCEPT THIS IN THE SPIRIT IN WHICH IT IS WRITTEN, I AM,

SINCERELY YOURS.

R. B. Crossland

R. B. CROSSLAND

EDITOR THE HORNET

1207 REALTY BOARD BLD.

HOME ADDRESS:

[REDACTED]

b7c

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 2, 1933.

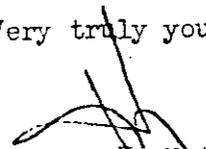
HN:DSS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Hardiman, Acting Chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, called on the telephone and stated that the Department of State had wired abroad for the purpose of ascertaining the record there of Guiseppe OZangara. He stated a reply had been received dated February 27 from the Consul General at Naples, reading as follows:

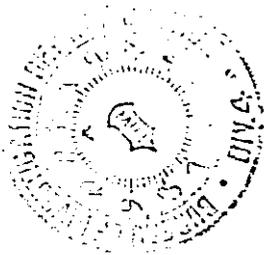
"Visa issued Messino August 14, 1923 gave Vincenzo Cafaro, 367 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, as American reference. Submitted clean penal record. Italian authorities now investigating fully. Will submit further report."

Very truly yours,



H. Nathan.

RECEIVED



MAR 6 1933 AM

RECORDED

MAR 8 - 1933

62-28219-32	
U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1933 P.M.	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NATHAN	<i>ms</i>
Mr. One	Mr. Four

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Clegg	

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CAA:EMF

March 2, 1933

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/92 BY 8123 MCH/DC
(347,661)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Major Pascal of the Military Intelligence called, stating he had been instructed to leave the attached secret communication.

In view of the confidential nature of this, and the fact that the source is unknown to the Bureau, it would seem that there is nothing which the Bureau may do with this, except file it.

Respectfully,

[Handwritten Signature]
C. A. Appel.

*Send
EMF
to
92
P*

*Has the Secret Service been
advised of this?*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
J. E. N

62-28219-33	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 7 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE

MAR 9 1933
*Major Pascal of M. I. who brought this
states it was also furnished Secret Service
7/9/33*

SECRET

March 2, 1933.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

(347,661)
DECLASSIFIED BY 8123MCH/JAC
ON 4/29/92
per ARMY ltr. dtd. 6/30/83
(HQ 190-36529-21) #211,796

Dear Sir:

Following is quoted from a letter from a source hitherto fairly reliable and is furnished for your information:

"I am in a position to obtain information which I believe to be of vital importance to the United States Government, providing I afford Federal protection to my informant and myself in this connection. Such service would include seditious and military operations in Oriental Nations.

"I have known this connection personally and have utilized information as furnished for several years, and have found it to be thoroughly dependable, reliable, based on definite knowledge and uncolored; also, contemplated manouvers which were often predicted and later eventuated, furnished valuable food for thought. This contact served with the British War Office during the World War, organized the British Intelligence Service in Siberia, China, and Japan, etc. Although, he has been in the United States for about ten years, having received his final American citizenship papers in 1928, he has retained his connections with former associates in the Orient.

"I, of course, am deputized locally, but that is too limited for the scope of the investigations that are possible if you are interested.

"For example: We are informed that Chekists of the type who assassinated Doumer of France were to be in San Francisco during the stay of President Hoover when he returned to Palo Alto to vote last Fall. I personally went North, and remained in seclusion, and kept in touch with my informants on one hand, and on the other with Colo Hilton and Maj. Jones of the Presidio, who carried out precautionary measures. If Hoover had been re-elected, we would have had a real problem. In absolute secrecy we were informed that Zangara (who recently attempted to assassinate President Elect Roosevelt) was related to that activity, which involved a number of others, and which is highly organized.

"Situations of the foregoing character are indeed delicate and dangerous to handle and while my informant and I wish to do everything we can to serve our Government, we both feel that if you desired us to proceed that we should be of record in your

1-10-33
Hester

SECRET

62-28219-33

~~SECRET~~

secret file, credentials issued to us and protection assured, should complications arise and our movements be questioned. We, of course, would expect to govern ourselves with propriety, befitting such a responsibility.

"Since the Administration "laid off" the Lindbergh kidnapping, it is more incumbent than ever for those not in authority to exercise greater caution. The gang seemed determined to "get" the President Elect and perhaps some member of his family, and other notables.

"I am confident that we can be of genuine service to our Country but protection is necessary for myself and the source of my information that other lines of national defense work may not be jeopardized.

"Further, as the seditionists appear so well informed as to the movements of certain other Departments, will you kindly refrain from disclosing this to anyone else?

"Assuring you that your opinion and counsel are greatly desired, as urgent developments are arising,"

~~SECRET~~

CAA:EM
62-28219-34

March 15, 1933.

RECORDED

MAR 17 1933
Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief,
Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

b7c
For your information and appropriate attention, there is transmitted herewith copy of a letter referred to the Bureau by the United States Marshal at Washington, D. C., addressed to him under date of March 6, 1933, by [redacted] Kansas, referring to an individual who sympathizes with Zangara and who states that others should be killed.

[redacted] has been advised of this reference.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #326610

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED

MAR 15 1933

MAILED

CAA:EM
62-25219-34

March 15, 1933.

RECORDED

MAP

[REDACTED]
Kansas.

Dear Sir:

By reference from the United States Marshal at Washington, D.C., the Bureau has received your letter of March 6th, referring to an individual in your city who sympathizes with Zangara and believes that others should be killed.

Your letter has been referred to W. H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., for appropriate attention, as it is this organization that has charge of the protection of the President.

Very truly yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILED
MAILED
MAR 15 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

59C



Taus

March 6 " 1933

62-28219-34

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 9 1933 A.M.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Div. Four

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FILED

MAR 11 1933

3-15-33

U.S. Marshal
Washington

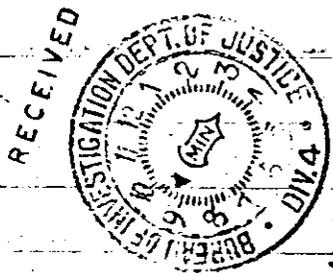
We have a citizen who on eve of March 4th made this statement. While talking about the Presidential Inauguration and this financial Banking business said, Do you know what I think? They should not have locked Zangara up but give him back his gun and let him finish the job. then sent him up into Kansas and let him get a few famed Governors in my official business I have never had to handle a case of this kind

62-28219-34 over

Therefore I'm reporting
to you. This kind of talk
should not exist. I live for
my country and I would
die for it. Please ^{give} me a reply
Yours Resp

b7c [REDACTED]

Kansas



MAR 11 1933 AM

POST OFFICE BOX 1405
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 1, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 32,
Jacksonville, Florida.

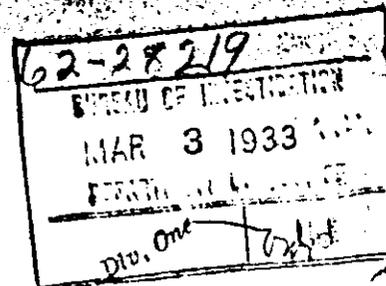
Dear Sir:

Mr. Green, the United States Attorney at Chicago, informs me that he has received information to the effect that a check signed by an alleged hoodlum or gangster of Chicago, on a closed bank in Chicago, the name of which is unknown, was found on the person of GIUSEPPE LANGARHA, who attempted to assassinate President elect Roosevelt.

Mr. Green requested that I determine if you had any information in this regard, and as a matter of cooperation with him, it will be appreciated if you will advise me about this matter.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.



P
Y

b7c

[REDACTED] Kans
March 6 1933

U. S. Marshal
Washington
D. C.

Dear Sir:

We have a citizen out here who on eve of March 4th made this statement, while talking about the Presidential Inauguration and this financial banking buisness. Said, Do you know what I think? They should not have locked Zangara up but give him back his gun and let him finish the job, then send him up into Kansas and let him get a few damed Govenors. In my official buisness I have never had to handle a case of this kind therefore I am reporting to you. This kind of talk should not exist. I live for my country and I would die for it. Please give me a reply

Yours Resp

/s/ [REDACTED] b7c

Kansas.

COPIES DESTROYED
161 AUG 27 1964

Director:

-2-

March 3, 1933

The letter also states that the bomb, which killed Mrs. DiSilvestro, was made in Brooklyn by the same man who mailed the Easton bomb.

I am transmitting this letter for your information and since Judge Alessandrone desires that same be returned to him I would suggest that photographic copies thereof be made, and the enclosure returned for transmittal to Judge Alessandrone.

Will you kindly inform me if you desire that I interview Acting Superintendent of Police LeStrange to obtain the benefit of any information he may have concerning this case?

I interviewed Reverend Father Dominic Nepote, 5854 Morton Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, under date of March 2, 1933. Father Nepote said that he has been informed by Angelo Gaspari and two other reliable Italians that the information concerning Zangara working in Philadelphia for Antonio DiRocco on a contracting job was not correct. Father Nepote said that there was a man working for DiRocco, who somewhat resembled Zangara, but he is positive that it was not Zangara.

During the interview Nepote telephoned some other Italians in an effort to obtain information concerning Zangara and one of his informants was at the location of the wall being built at Chew and High Sts., Philadelphia, by Contractor DiRocco every day during the time that Zangara was supposed to have been employed on the job and this informant claimed that he was positive that Zangara was not employed by DiRocco or in Philadelphia at the time he was thought to have been employed.

Father Nepote said that he is very positive that Zangara was not in Philadelphia because the Italians that he has interviewed are most reliable and those that were associated with DiRocco and DiRocco, himself, claimed that the person thought to have been Zangara was not in fact Zangara but an individual who resembled him. Father Nepote refused to divulge the names of any of his informants.

Father Nepote is acquainted with Antonio Mezzanotte and he claims he is no good. He said that it would not be advisable to interview Mezzanotte because he would furnish no information whatsoever. You will recall that Mezzanotte's name was mentioned by Mr. DiSilvestro during our recent conversation.

I am discontinuing investigation in this case pending additional instructions from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encs.
RCH:AG.

62-28219-35

Dear Judge —

I was once a member
of a certain bunch of men
who have views entirely
different than others but
dropped out of as soon as
they started to talk about
destroying an ruining.

The first activity took
place in 1930. In december
of that year a number of
bombs were made
at 811 So. 11 St Phila,
and then taken to Easton to
be mailed to Comm. Grazzi

27216

in N.Y. one to Mr. DiSilvestro
and one to Mr. Lope N.Y. Co
bad that they exploded in the
Post Office killing those poor
fellows. The bomb that killed
Mrs DiSilvestro was made in
Brooklyn by the same man.

You are to be next, and for
God sake watch yourself. I can
not tell you his name. He is a
barber very short and works
in Phila and Miami Beach
Florida. I am now a good
fascisto and have tuberculosis.

Please watch
yourself
your friend

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

Washington D.C.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. 62-3245

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-18-33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-18-33	REPORT MADE BY: W. Merrick
TITLE: JOSEPH ZANGARA			INQUIRY AS TO POSTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

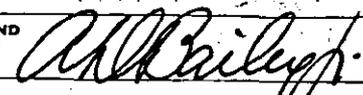
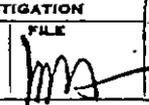
No information obtained relative to Zangara having a bank or Postal Savings account at Hackensack N.J., but he has a Postal Savings account at Patterson N.J. He deposited \$1200.00 from August 8th, 1931 to July 1st, 1932. He withdrew all but \$200.00 from April 7th, 1932 to January 20th 1933. This account is still open. Part of the withdrawals were mailed to Zangara at Miami Fla. His Uncle, Vincent Cafaro, states Zangara came to the United States from Italy in 1923, but he does not know if he was ever naturalized. During Zangaras' residence in this country he complained constantly of abdominal ailments and in 1926 was operated on for appendicitis. In 1926 Zangara was alleged to have had \$3000.00 in an unknown bank in Italy, part of which was transferred to his Postal Savings account in Patterson. No information obtained which would indicate that Zangara was a member of any anarchistic societies, or any societies of that nature.

DETAILS:

This investigation is based on a telephonic request from the Director to the New York Bureau Office, that all possible information be obtained relative to any Postal Savings accounts which Zangara might have in Patterson or Hackensack N.J. and also to ascertain if he was connected with any anarchistic societies, or societies of a similar nature.

Special Agent J.M.O'Leary who made the investigation at Hackensack, N.J., reported by telephone immediately upon conclusion that after calling at Zangaras' former address, #100 Green St., and interviewing the Chief of Police

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-29219-36	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 20 1933 CHECKED OFF: MAR 24 1933 JACKETED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Bureau 3 New York	UNITED STATES MAR 20 1933 A.M. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
COPIES DESTROYED 161 AUG 17 1964	ROUTED TO: NATHAN Phil. One	FILE 

the Post Office Officials and Zangara's former employer, he was unable to obtain any information regarding any bank accounts which might have been maintained by Zangara in that city. Post Office Officials advised that there was no record to indicate that Zangara maintained a Postal Savings account there.

Otto Klism, Postal Savings clerk, postoffice, Patterson, N.J. advised that on August 8, 1931 Zangara opened a Postal Savings account, No. 8762, with a deposit of \$200; on August 10, 1931 he made a deposit of \$300; on July 1, 1932 he deposited \$700. These deposits totalling \$1200 were made by Zangara in person. The following withdrawals were made:

April 7, 1932	\$100
May 6, 1932	\$ 50
May 27, 1932	\$ 50
July 19, 1932	\$100
July 23, 1932	\$100
August 23, 1932	\$200
December 30, 1932	\$200
January 20, 1932	\$200.

Zangara made the withdrawals of May 6th, May 27th, July 19th, and July 23rd, 1932 in person. The withdrawal of April 7, 1932 was the result of an application by him dated April 4, 1932, witnessed by Mr O.W. Pittman, the Postmaster at Miami, Florida. It was sent to Zangara at 20 North East 17th Street, Miami, Florida in the form of two money orders, one for \$100 and one for thirteen cents accrued interest. The withdrawal was against Postal Savings Certificate #G1787. On August 18, 1932 Zangara made application, which was witnessed as above, for a withdrawal of \$200 against certificate # H1293. This was mailed to Zangara in care of the Colonial Hotel, Miami, Florida, in the form of two money orders, one for \$100, and one for \$99.56.

On December 27, 1932 he made application for principal and interest on certificate #11852. This was mailed to him to 126 North East 5th Street, Miami in the form of three money orders, two for \$100 each, and one for \$4.48 accrued interest.

On January 17, 1933 Zangara made application, witnessed as above for the principal and interest on Postal Savings Certificate # H1202. This was mailed to him at 126 North East 5th Street, Miami, Fla., in the form of three money orders, two for \$100 each and one for fifty cents, accrued interest.

Zangara has a balance of \$200 in his Postal Savings Account, on certificate #H1294 which is still outstanding.

The following personal history was obtained from the Postal Savings records at the Patterson, N.J. Postoffice:

Name: Joseph Zangara

Birthplace: Ferrusont, Italy

Occupation: Mason

Born: September 7, 1900

Parents: Salvatore and Rosa Zangara, Ferrusont, Italy.

Agent interviewed Vincent Cafaro, 78 Lewis Street, Patterson, N.J. who stated that Joseph Zangara, his nephew, came to the United States from Ferruggano, Italy in 1923 arriving at Philadelphia, Pa. and that Zangara resided with him in various boarding houses in Patterson, N.J. until Cafaro married in 1924 and thereafter at intervals until 1925. During that time, according to Cafaro, Zangara was employed as a bricklayer at odd jobs and had worked for a period of approximately six months on a hotel being erected in Patterson, N.J. and during that time had earned \$14 per day. He stated Zangara spent very little money and sent most of it to Italy. He stated that since Zangara's residence in this country the latter had always complained of stomach trouble and in 1926 was operated on for appendicitis at a hospital in Patterson, N.J. Zangara informed Cafaro just prior to this operation that he had \$3000 in a bank in Italy which he wanted his father to have in the event of his death. Cafaro did not know the name or location of this bank. After Zangara left the hospital he continued to complain about his stomach ailment. During the winter of 1927 Zangara went to New Orleans, La. for his health. He returned to Patterson shortly afterwards and during the same winter. He lived with his uncle for several weeks after his return at 138 Jersey Street, Patterson, N.J. Cafaro had a large family and his living quarters were small and therefore he requested Zangara to seek another residence. Thereafter Zangara left and Cafaro saw him only at intervals and the former did not know where Zangara was living but he met Zangara occasionally and was informed by him that Zangara was in the contracting business in Hackensack, N.J. Sometime in 1930 Zangara left Patterson, N.J. stating that he was going to California. Subsequently Cafaro received one or two letters from Zangara postmarked, Los Angeles, California.

Zangara went from Los Angeles to Florida and returned to Patterson in the Spring of 1932 and he asked Cafaro if he could make his home with the latter pending receipt of some money which he was expecting from Italy at which time Zangara expected to return to Florida. In August, 1932 Zangara returned to Florida and Cafaro did not see him after that nor did Cafaro know Zangara's address there. Cafaro stated that he had heard rumors from sources which he could not recall to the effect that Zangara had lost practically all of his money betting on the horse races in Florida.

Cafaro stated that Zangara had no relatives in this country other than himself. He also stated that to the best of his knowledge Zangara did not belong to any societies or organizations; that Zangara was very quiet and thrifty and spent most of his spare time at home during the time when he lived with Cafaro.

Agent found it very difficult to interview Cafaro due to the fact that the latter could speak but very little English. Moreover Cafaro's recollection on many points was very hazy.

The case will not be closed in this office pending further instructions from the Bureau.

PENDING

JEH/cnf

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

b7c

[redacted] of the Universal News Service called and stated that a cablegram had been received from Rome which indicated as follows:

That Giuseppe Zangara had been linked today with a nationwide radical terrorist organization in the United States; that John di Silvestro, president of the Society of the Sons of Italy, whose wife was killed when their home in Philadelphia was bombed in January, had revealed evidence supporting Zangara's radical connections in a special audience with Premier Mussolini this afternoon; John di Silvestro further stated that he and certain other Italians had turned the results of their investigation over to Federal Agents in Philadelphia and that it was possible that the bombing of the Easton, Pennsylvania post office on December 31, 1931, in which three clerks were killed and three others injured, can be laid to accomplices or friends of Zangara; that di Silvestro gave Universal News Service the text of a report by the Assistant United States Attorney in Philadelphia telling of the identification of Zangara as a Philadelphia radical; that John di Silvestro exhibited a copy of an anonymous warning sent by radical leaders to a judge in Philadelphia, in which it was specifically mentioned that the terrorist leaders divided their time between Philadelphia and Miami.

b7c

[redacted] requested to be advised if we had received any information in this regard, and was informed that no reports had been received in Washington so far in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAR 20 1933
A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Director 62-28219-347

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&
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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 20 1933 A.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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DATE: 1-18-57
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JEF/cmf

March 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

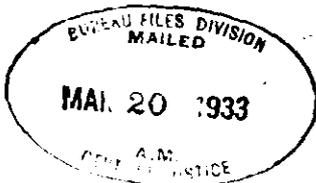
I called [redacted] this morning regarding the Mississippi Zangara investigation, and advised him substantially as follows:

b7c That [redacted] had informed me that he saw former Vice President Curtis at the funeral of former Senator Walsh, and at that time Curtis had told him that in the event we conducted investigation of Zangara, he had in his possession some information which may be of value; that today the Attorney General had informed me that former Vice President Curtis had in his possession some information regarding Zangara, that Zangara had a postal savings account somewhere in New Jersey, and that it is claimed that Zangara is a member of some gang and has a considerable amount of money in back of him.

b7c I requested that [redacted] personally get in touch with Mr. Curtis at his office in the Shoreham Building, and get whatever information he may have in his possession in this regard. I also requested that [redacted] make a check of the Post Office Department, as the Attorney General advised that a record is kept in Washington of all postal savings accounts, and ascertain any information possible regarding such an account in Zangara's name. [redacted] will report on these matters later today.

Very truly yours,

Director.



67-28219-38	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 20 1933 A.M.	
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JEH/enf

March 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

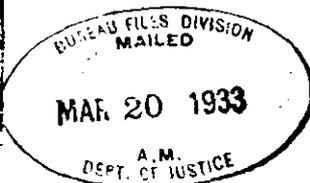
Supplementing my previous memorandum of this date concerning information alleged to be in possession of former Vice President Curtis regarding a postal savings account in the name of Guiseppi Zangara, you are advised that [redacted] called at the office of the former Vice President and ascertain that two days before the Inauguration a man came into his office and stated that he had heard that the Post Office Department had located an account which Zangara had opened in New Jersey of considerable volume, which account consisted of numerous deposits and withdrawals. The former Vice President thought that it might be well to check that account to ascertain the source from which Zangara had obtained the funds, if possible.

[redacted] advised that the Post Office had located an account showing a deposit of \$200 in August, 1931 at Paterson, New Jersey, and one withdrawal.

[redacted] was instructed to have the New York City office check this matter at Paterson, New Jersey and ascertain any possible details, and immediately report the same to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Director.



RECORDED

62-28219-39

JEH/caf

March 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

I called Mr. Harvey at Philadelphia today and requested that he look into the matter of the statement alleged to have been given out by John di Silvestro, now in Rome, president of the Society of the Sons of Italy, whose wife was killed when their home in Philadelphia was bombed in January, that Guiseppi Zangara, or his accomplices or friends, were involved.

With regard to the information alleged to have been given out by di Silvestro after an audience with Premier Mussolini that Zangara was responsible for bombing his home, Mr. Harvey stated that there is absolutely no information to substantiate this statement in Mr. di Silvestro's possession, according to the information turned over to Harvey.

I instructed Mr. Harvey to get in touch with the United States Attorney's office and ascertain confidentially just what di Silvestro told them about Zangara and what information he has in his possession concerning Zangara, and to forward such information, together with any other reports, to Washington. Mr. Harvey advised that at that time he had just finished dictating a letter to the Bureau, giving information presently in his possession, which letter is as follows:

"Reference is made to my letter dated March 3, 1933 and your letter of March 10, 1933, suggesting that I confer with Superintendent of Police Lastrange of Philadelphia relative to conferences with Mr. John di Silvestro and Judge Alessandroni. I conferred with Lieutenant Lastrange under date of March 16, 1933. Lastrange informed that a statement was taken from Morris Maida, the individual who overheard the conversation between two Italians in a railway station in Newark, New Jersey, and called Captain Creedon who furnished the writer a copy of Maida's statement, together with copies of the reports submitted by Lieutenant Clark. I am transmitting herewith a copy of the statement of Maida. Lieutenant Lastrange stated that in his opinion from the information obtained he doubted if there was any connection between Zangara and the bombing of di Silvestro's home. He is of the opinion that the persons responsible for the bombing may have had a grudge against di Silvestro for political reasons, although, of course, he could not

definitely verify this."

MAR 20 1933

A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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28313-40

Mr. Nathan.

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The conversation referred to in the foregoing letter was briefed by Mr. Harvey substantially as follows:

The one asked the other how his brother-in-law was; the reply was "Alright". (The informant gathered that the brother-in-law was in Miami, Florida, and described the men as one being short and the other a little taller) The taller man said that his brother-in-law wanted a thousand dollars and that he was going to take it to him, and that he received the thousand dollars from a man named Mariano. One of the men made a remark about "Grand Venerable", which was taken to refer to di Silvestro, as he is Grand Venerable of the Society of the Sons of Italy. In a sneering way the taller man asked, "How about the Judge", and the other man answered, "Judge Alessandroni? Nothing to it". Also, something was said about the Philadelphia Police, and Maida interpreted this to mean that these men were not afraid of the Judge or the Philadelphia Police.

Mr. Harvey stated that the descriptions of these two men were given as follows:

The shorter man:

About 5' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 45 or 46 years of age; stockily but very well built; had no mustache; did not wear glasses; had no visible marks or scars; dark complexion, and at the time wearing soft black hat and blue or black, full-length overcoat.

The taller man:

A couple of inches taller than the first man; light hair, and about 30 years of age.

Mr. Harvey stated that there was also a report on a barber in Philadelphia who was mentioned as residing at 811 South 11th Street, and that this barber had been interviewed and the premises inspected by Detective Sergeant Brown, Philadelphia Police Department. Nothing

Mr. Nathan.

3/

of value was found except a number of names, one of them being Pasquale
*Salanitro. Mr. Harvey stated that these were being forwarded because
there was a possibility that we might desire to check them in the
Identification Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.